

State of Michigan

Joint Provider Surveyor Training



MICHIGAN STATE POLICE
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT & HOMELAND SECURITY DIVISION

F/Lt. Gabe Covey & Alex Abdun-Nabi | September 27, 2017

Introductions

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Objectives

- Define emergency management field and systems.
- Discuss process of receiving assistance during a disaster.
- Review Michigan laws and policies related to disaster preparedness and response.
- Discuss resources available to assist with implementation of emergency management principles.



Emergency Management Fundamentals



WWW.MICHIGAN.GOV/EMHSD | [@MICHEMHS](https://twitter.com/MICHEMHS)

Key Concepts

Disasters can impact a community by:

- **Destroying** lives and causing injury.
- **Displacing** populations.
- **Disrupting** services.
- **Damaging** homes, businesses, and infrastructure.

Ultimately, destroying the sense of
“normalcy and community.”



Key Concepts

Disasters:

- Start and end at the local level.
- Cannot be treated as “business as usual.”
- Are information driven.
- Community leaders must think creatively and quickly.



Key Concepts

Expectations of Michigan Citizens:

- Essential services should work ... all the time.
- Citizens' "needs" will be dealt with quickly.
- Government will run ... no matter what.
- To be told about the crisis event **and** how it will affect them.
- Someone will take charge, immediately, by acting fast to remediate, correct, and recover from the incident.

"... 74 percent of disaster survivors expect response agencies to answer social media calls for help within an hour."

- American Red Cross, 2010



Key Concepts

Will people panic when you reveal bad news?



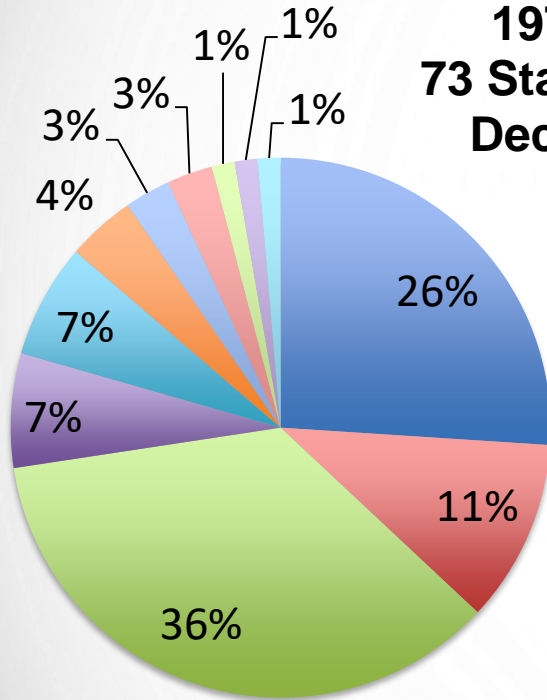
Key Concepts

- Armed with information, people organize themselves and help others.
- Protect health, safety, and the environment by keeping the public informed.
- Maintain public confidence in the agency.
- Manage expectations.
- Build relationships before a crisis.



Disaster Declarations

1977-2016: 73 State Disaster Declarations



- Tornado / Severe Storm (19)
- Snow / Ice Storm (8)
- Flood (26)
- Fire - Wild / Structural (5)
- Oil / Hazardous Material Incident (5)
- Infrastructure Failure (3)
- Land Subsidence (2)
- Severe Freeze (2)
- Hurricane Evacuation (1)
- Passenger Transportation Accident (1)
- Insect Infestation (1)



Key Concepts

Two categories of disasters:

1. Natural

Flood – Tornado – Severe Thunderstorm – Fire

2. Human-made

Terrorism – Hazardous Materials – Power Outage – Cyber



Key Terms

“Emergency management is the managerial function charged with creating the framework within which communities reduce vulnerability to hazards and cope with disasters.”

– *FEMA, Emergency Management Institute*

- Develop relationships.
- Enable responders and the community.
- Provide resources and knowledge.
- Implements systems and procedures to maximize effectiveness.



Key Terms

- Whole Community – Leverage the resources and recognize the needs of every part of our country.
- All-Hazards – Consistent and effective response to any emergency, regardless of cause.



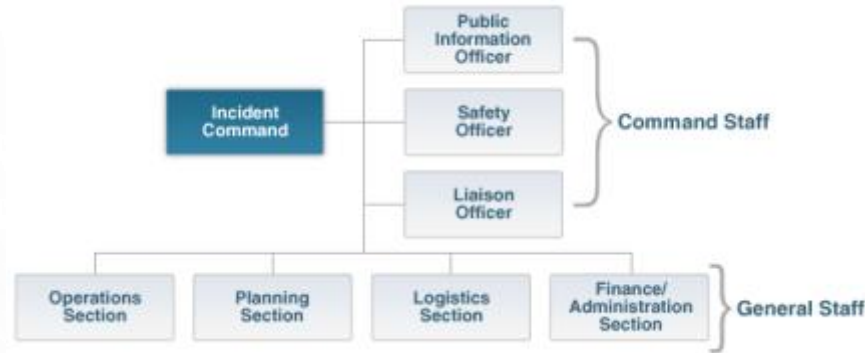
National Preparedness Goal: The Five Core Mission Areas



How We Manage

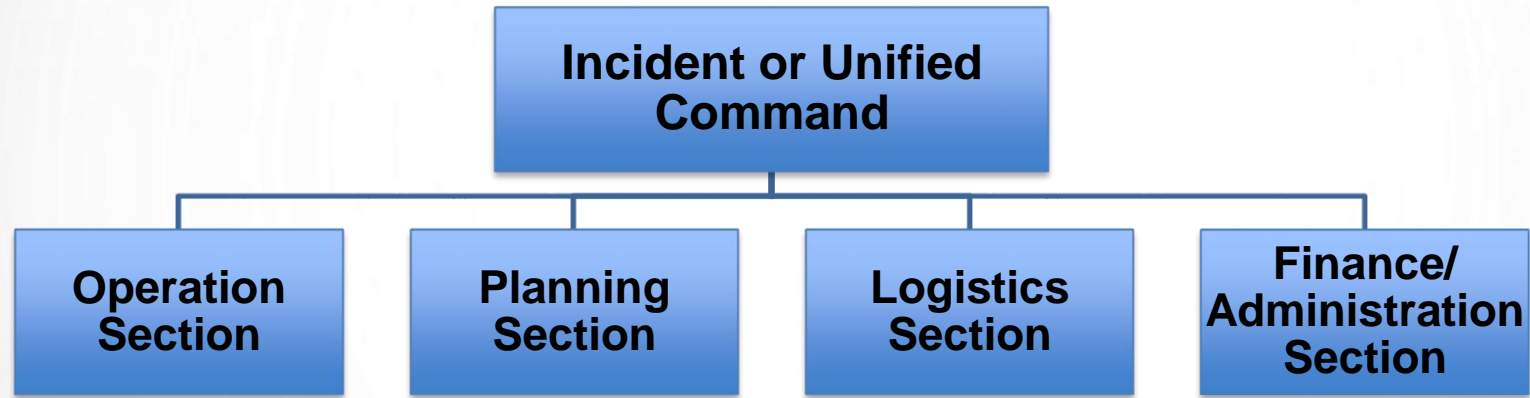
The Incident Command System (ICS)

- Part of a larger system called the National Incident Management System.
- Provides structure for response to emergencies or planned events of any size.
- Created to provide a common approach for managing incidents.



How We Manage

The Incident Command System (ICS)



Command will be in charge of the incident.
The emergency manager is your liaison to command.



How We Manage

Emergency Operations Center

A single facility with representatives who:

- Coordinate the response.
- Procure and manage resources for responders.
- Make decisions.
- Manage and disseminate information.
- Manage recovery efforts.
- Liaison with other agencies and levels of government.



How We Manage

Collaborative Approach

- All incidents start and end at the local level.
 - Local governments typically have legal jurisdiction.
 - Local responders are typically the first on the scene.
 - Local governments are most familiar with their communities.
- When local resources are overwhelmed, state assistance may be requested.



How We Manage

Local Emergency Management Coordinator

- Oversees day-to-day operations in preparedness for a disaster.
- During a disaster, acts as conduit between Incident Command and Elected Officials.
- Develops strategic vision for emergency preparedness, response, and recovery.



How We Manage

Effect of a Local Disaster Declaration

Local Declaration gives Chief Executive Official authority to:

- Declare Local State of Emergency.
- Issue travel restrictions on local and county roads.
- Appropriate and expend funds.
- Provide for health and safety.
- Direct and coordinate local multi-agency response.
- Appoint disaster workers.

A declaration expresses to the state that the community has depleted its resources and may need help.



How We Manage

State Assistance

When efforts are beyond the ability of local government, they may turn to the state and request a Governor's Declaration:

- Request can only be made by Chief Executive Official.
- Request submitted through the District Coordinator who is the liaison between the levels of government
- MSP provides recommendation and manages resource requests.
- Governor issues declaration.



How We Manage

Effect of a State Disaster Declaration

State Declaration gives Governor authority to:

- Deploy forces.
- Seek and accept assistance from the federal government.
- Utilize the resources of the state and political subdivision.
- Appropriate compensation and commandeer or utilize private property.
- Direct and compel evacuation.
- Control ingress and egress to a stricken area.
- Suspend or limit the sale of alcohol, explosives, and combustibles (excludes firearms).
- Direct all other actions necessary.

Directives under a declaration have the power of law.



How We Manage

Federal Assistance

- If local and state resources are exhausted, the Governor may request assistance from the federal government through a Presidential Disaster Declaration.
- If a disaster declaration is made by the President, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) administers the response for the Federal Government.



FEMA



How We Manage

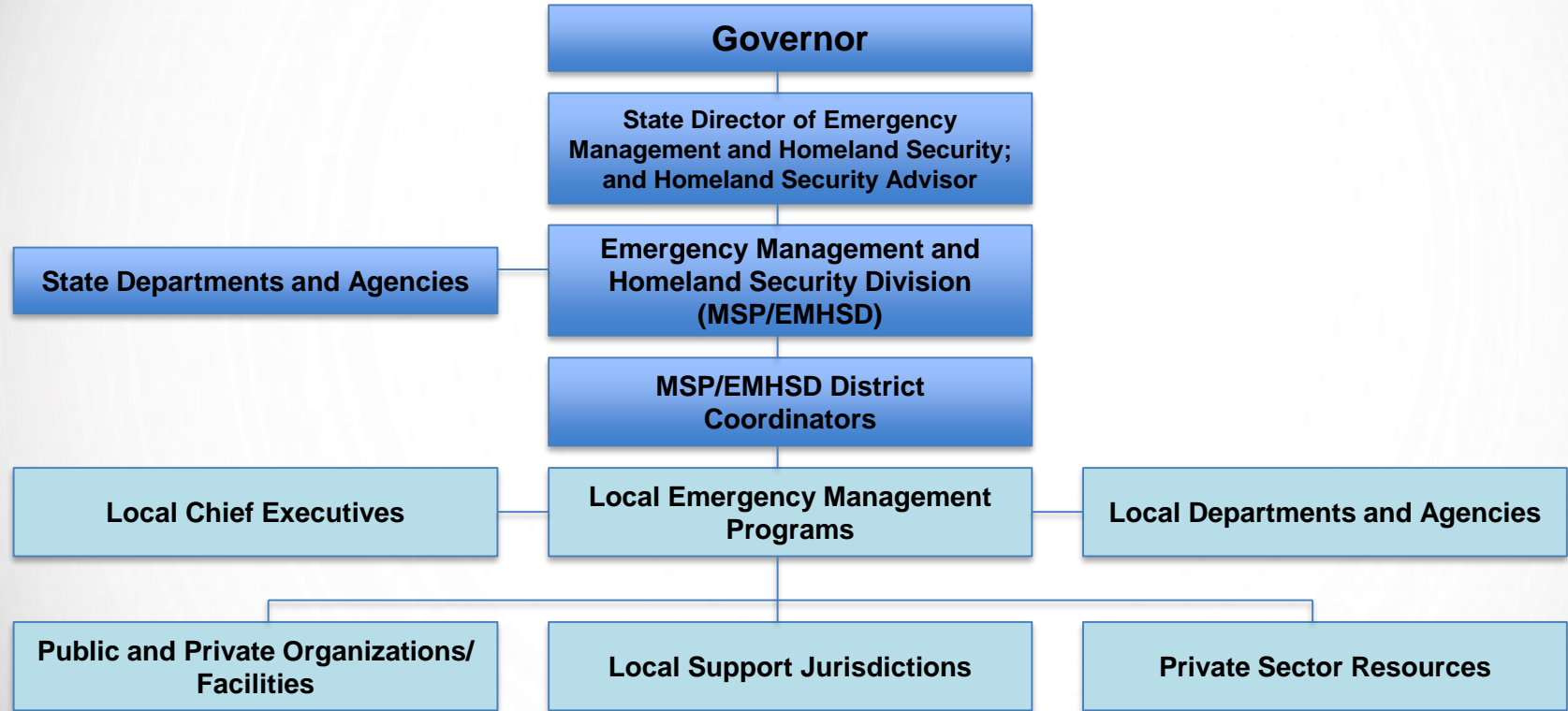
Effect of a Declaration

Federal Declaration gives President authority to:

- Direct federal agencies to help affected area.
- Coordinate disaster relief assistance.
- Provide technical and advisory assistance.
- Provide relief funds and loans.
- Deploy Department of Defense resources for up to ten days.
- Provide supplies including food, water, vehicles, communications, etc.
- Provide housing assistance.



Emergency Management Structure



The Four Pillars



The Four Pillars

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

- The purpose of a Hazard Vulnerability Analysis is to determine risk of a particular threat or hazard impacting your facility.
- Risk is a result of probability, vulnerability, and impact.
 - Probability: How likely a threat/hazard is to occur?
 - Vulnerability: What is at risk due to the threat/hazard?
 - Impact: What are the likely outcomes due to this threat/hazard?



The Four Pillars

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

- Examine your local hazard mitigation plan.
 - It already identifies the greatest risks to the community as a whole.
 - Within those risks, determine which will have an impact on your facility.
- Look at previous incidents at your facility.
 - How likely are they to happen again?
 - What kind of impact would they have if they did?



The Four Pillars

Hazard Vulnerability Analysis

Resources

- [CDC Planning Resources for Long-term, Acute, and Chronic Care](#)
- [California Hospital Association Emergency Preparedness](#)
- [California Association of Health Facilities Disaster Preparedness Program](#)
- [Ready.gov for Businesses](#)
- [FEMA Local Hazard Mitigation Handbook \(Task 5\)](#)
- [FEMA Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment](#)
- [ASPR TRACIE](#)
 - [Topic Collection: Hazard Vulnerability/Risk Assessment](#)



The Four Pillars

Emergency Planning

- Emergency Planning is an important foundation of your facility's ability to respond to a disaster.
- An Emergency Plan outlines who in your organization is responsible for specific functions during an emergency. Additionally, it should describe how those tasks are going to be carried out.
- Having an effective Emergency Plan will allow your organization to respond to an emergency quickly, effectively, and with less confusion than a response without a plan.

Plans are worthless, but planning is everything – Dwight D. Eisenhower



The Four Pillars

Emergency Planning

Resources

- [CDC Planning Resources for Long-term, Acute, and Chronic Care](#)
- [California Hospital Association Emergency Preparedness](#)
 - [Emergency Operations Plans](#)
- [California Association of Health Facilities](#)
- [Ready.gov for Businesses](#)
- [ASPR TRACIE](#)
- [FEMA Independent Study\(IS\)-235: Emergency Planning](#)
- [FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness Guide \(CPG\) 101](#)



The Four Pillars

Training

- After developing your plan, all staff must be familiarized with the plan and their role within it. Your plan is only as good as its implementation. If staff do not know what the plan is, they cannot implement it.
- Training can be done in a variety of ways: Traditional classroom, just-in-time, hands-on instruction, or interspersed into other events.
- There are two main types of training:
 - Plan Specific
 - Action Specific



The Four Pillars

Training

Resources

- [Michigan State Police Emergency Management and Homeland Security Training Center](#)
 - Arrange through your local emergency manager
 - State Level Training
 - Federal Consortium Training
- [FEMA Training through the Emergency Management Institute](#)
- [CDC Planning Resources for Long-term, Acute, and Chronic Care](#)
- [ASPR TRACIE](#)



The Four Pillars

Exercise

- The purpose of exercises is to test and validate the plans that you have developed. Exercises should be conducted according to the process in the Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP).
- Exercises can test understanding and/or implementation of plans within your organization.
- Exercises are used not only to validate plans, but also the training that staff were given.
- During an exercise, facilities should be looking to identify areas of strength and areas for improvement. These are incorporated into an after-action report and improvement plan which details ways those areas for improvement can be addressed and made into strengths.



The Four Pillars

Exercise

Resources

- [Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program Toolkit](#)
- [Michigan State Police Emergency Management and Homeland Security Training Center](#)
- [FEMA Independent Study\(IS\)-120: Introduction to Exercise](#)
- [FEMA Independent Study\(IS\)-130: Exercise Evaluation and Improvement Planning](#)
- [ASPR TRACIE](#)



Tying It All Together

Why we prepare

- In order to protect the residents of Michigan from disasters, the state, local jurisdictions, non-governmental organizations, private sector partners, and members of the community work together to create a resilient and prepared Michigan.
- Long-term care facilities play an important role in that system, supporting those who need assistance.
- The members of the Michigan emergency management community are here to support you.



Thank you!

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